



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1892.

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BLAINE IS DYING.

The Life of the Great Statesman
is Drawing to a Close.

A SUDDEN CHANGE FOR THE WORSE

Forced the Physicians to Give up
Every Remaining Hope.

ONLY A QUESTION OF A FEW HOURS

Until Dissolution Will Occur--At One Time During the Day it Was Thought He Was Passing Away. The Truth is No Longer Kept from the Public--The Family Brought to a Realization of the Approaching End by a Sinking Spell--America's Grand Old Man Retains a Clear Mind to the Last--The President Calls at the House--Dying in a Historic Old Mansion with Fateful Associations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—All day long the life of James G. Blaine has hung trembling in the balance. For more than an hour in the forenoon hope was abandoned and the end was momentarily expected by his physicians, family and friends. All simulations were thrown aside in the apparent imminent presence of death, and the supposed facts of his illness—the long denied, but now admitted Bright's disease, the occasional intervals of delirium, the long hours when he has lain incapable of speech or motion (as it is now said was the case when Cardinal Gibbons paid him his recently friendly call), these and other distressing features of his illness, all incidental to the one overpowering organic trouble, Bright's disease, aggravated, as this has been of late, by a cold contracted while imprudently venturing out driving two weeks ago and by malarial fever, and confronted by a constitution impaired by nearly two years of continual sickness—all these things are now tacitly admitted.

The physicians assert that there have not been any hemorrhages, as has been asserted, but this is almost the only alarming symptom which is now denied. The first crisis was reached between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, when a sinking spell set in, when the worst was feared. His family were called around the bedside and his physicians sent messenger after messenger to the nearest drug store with prescriptions requiring hasty attention.

A SLIGHT RALLY.

The distinguished patient lay unconscious and to all appearances dying until shortly before 1 o'clock, when a slight rally set in. At 2 o'clock his physicians, Drs. W. W. Johnston and Hyatt considered him so much improved as to render the constant presence at the bedside unnecessary. While there had been no change in his condition upon which hopes of ultimate recovery could be based, the immediate crisis had passed.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a reporter saw James G. Blaine, jr., at the family residence. He said that his father's attack this morning was very bad and created the gravest apprehension. His condition became so weak that it was feared that in his enfeebled condition a recurrence must involve the gravest consequences.

About 5 o'clock Senator Hale called. When he left the house he said Mr. Blaine seemed a little more comfortable, but that he had been earlier in the day, but that his condition appeared to be critical. It is difficult to name the trouble. It is a general physical breaking up. When he takes a cold it brings on a consuming fever, and he is not in a condition to withstand it. Besides, there are the ordinary complications. His mind is perfectly clear.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

While the improvement in Mr. Blaine's condition is but slight and not sufficient to afford any great amount of encouragement to his family and friends, the reaction seems to modify the feeling of apprehension for the immediate future. James G. Blaine, jr., and Walter E. Damrosch, the ex-secretary's son-in-law, walked down the avenue this evening. All day representatives of the press have patrolled Madison Place and carefully watched the old red mansion which has become celebrated for its historical associations and the fatality with which misfortune has followed its occupants. From the Sickles-Keys tragedy, which occurred more than a third of a century ago, followed by the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward during the last year of the civil war, down to the present time, the pall of ill fate has hung over the mansion.

A little after 6 o'clock both doctors left. Dr. Hyatt saying that Mr. Blaine's condition showed a slight improvement over the morning. Dr. Hyatt said that he thought there was no doubt that Mr. Blaine would live through the night, but at the same time he is undoubtedly critically ill and any complications that may arise will doubtless cause a fatal termination to his illness.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS.

A little after 6:30 o'clock Mr. James G. Blaine, jr., came out and said to the reporters: "We think that father is considerably better than he was this morning. He was dangerously ill during the forenoon. During the afternoon, however, he seems to have rallied somewhat. The physicians have been here this evening and we now think he will live during the night and we hope for the best. Still, it must be said that he is very dangerously ill."

President Harrison accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Halford, walked over from the White House to the ex-secretary's residence this evening to personally inquire as to his condition, and expressed gratification at being informed that there had been some abatement of more alarming symptoms.

The excitement throughout the city was intense as the news of Mr. Blaine's condition, and though it was Sunday the newspapers issued extras, which found a rapid sale.

PREPARING FOR THE END.

At 11 p. m. Drs. Johnston and Hyatt saw Mr. Blaine again and gave out for



JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

publication the following statement: "Mr. Blaine seems to have rallied entirely from his weakness of this morning and appears to be as well as he has been at any time within the past week. While it is not possible to say what changes may take place in his condition, he can be said to be in no immediate danger."

Shortly after 11 o'clock p. m. a closed carriage was driven rapidly to the front of the Blaine mansion, from which alighted Miss Hattie Blaine, Mrs. Damrosch, Miss Abigail Dodge, ("Gall Hamilton") and Mr. Damrosch. The ladies were closely veiled and ran through the crowd of correspondents and others gathered in front of the house into the mansion, followed by Mr. James G. Blaine, jr., who had just returned from a few minutes' walk. Mr. Blaine, in response to an inquiry, said his father was about the same.

THE TREASURY'S CONDITION.

Secretary Foster confident that He Will Be Equal to the Emergency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster today expressed himself freely to a reporter respecting the alarm felt in financial circles over anticipated large gold exports. He said he looked upon the situation not simply as a spectator awaiting his retirement from office: "I am secretary of the treasury," he said, "and will be until relieved on the fourth of March next. My duty will be performed in the interest of the public welfare as vigorously as if my time were not soon to end. Every resource at my command will be availed of to preserve the gold and silver as I am commanded by law."

"How about the reserve in the treasury?" "No one can obtain gold from the treasury without paying money for it and with the money thus received I can recoup the gold. There is also the right vested in the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds, if necessary, to maintain the gold reserve. The treasury situation as to the cash balance is such as to permit the free use of cash received for gold to again obtain the gold."

"Will the gold reserve be maintained?" "It will be."

"It was stated with the utmost emphasis."

"I firmly believe that with the resources at the command of the department I shall not be seriously embarrassed in more than maintaining it. I recommend to Congress in my annual report that the reserve be increased from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000."

As the secretary's report was prepared before the present abnormal drain of gold to Europe started, Secretary Foster reasonably claimed credit for fully anticipating the pressure and taking all precautions to meet it.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Eight Lives Lost in a Wreck on the Great Northern Road.

ALEXANDRIA, MINN., Dec. 18.—A frightful accident occurred on the Great Northern railway this morning at Nelson station, five miles east of here, in which eight men were killed and five were seriously injured. There had been a collision Friday morning at Nelson and a number of cars were wrecked. The wreck train had been there two days clearing up, and was making up preparatory to pulling out for the east. About 1 o'clock this morning the wreck train caboose was left standing on the main track with a number of cars. An east bound freight was due about 1 o'clock and had orders to side track for the passenger train due at 2:40. The fireman tells the following story:

There is a heavy grade west of the station, and as the freight with thirty-six loads under charge of Conductor William Nicky, Engineer James Maloney, approached the switch the engine was shut off and brakes called for. There was no perceptible decrease of speed and Conductor Nicky climbed out of the caboose where he was and began setting brakes, but the speed was too great to stop. When within a train length of the caboose they saw the track was full ahead and both engineer and fireman jumped.

The engine struck the wreck train, threw the caboose on top of the next car, setting both on fire. There were fourteen men in the caboose. One jumped off, five were hurt, three were burned beyond recognition and four were killed. One was totally burned up without a sign of his remains being found.

The names of the killed are: Neale O. Dokken, of Nelson; Christ Martenson,

of Osakis; Ole Martensen, his brother; John Engstrand, of Spruce Hill; John Akerson, of Spruce Hill; Engstrand's nephew, name unknown; Con Brummer, Yankton, S. D.; one unknown.

The injuries are: A. M. Brose, of St. Paul, back and head, serious. Thos. Welsh, of Boston, Mass., bad scalp cuts, ribs broken. Pat Hannon, Boston, Mass., shoulder dislocated. David Reed, of Nelson, S. D., slight injury to head. Henry Ross, fireman on east bound freight, shoulder dislocated. The coroner commenced an inquest to-day which will be continued to-morrow.

The men killed were wreck train hands and were asleep in the caboose when the engine struck it. The men that were burned presented a horrible sight, being literally charred.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Asks for Fair Treatment—His Gifts Should Be Separated From His Personality.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 18.—Charles W. Scovel, secretary of the Pittsburgh Art Society, yesterday received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, thanking the society for resolutions passed several weeks since. In the resolutions the society deplored the stand taken by several labor organizations against accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift to Pittsburgh. The society assured Mr. Carnegie that his offer was appreciated by a large portion of the community, and expressed the belief that all opposition would cease after the then existing excitement passed away. This is Mr. Carnegie's letter:

Rome, Nov. 30, 1892.

Charles W. Scovel, Esq., Secretary Art Society.

DEAR SIR:—Here in ancient Rome the resolutions of the Art Society reach me. I beg you to assure the society that its kindly action is most highly appreciated and to convey my grateful thanks.

Were a man to lose the confidence of the community in which he has lived and labored most of his days, the applause of all the rest of the world, if given, must still sound mockingly in his ears.

THE CAPRICE OF PUBLIC FAVOR.

Men before the public are sometimes unduly praised, and now and then unjustly censured—public favor is ever capricious.

I was naturally much grieved at the action of some of the industrial organizations to which the resolutions refer. Whatever was of a personal character I readily understood and passed over, the more easily, perhaps, because I could not quite see how I deserved it. But the opposition to the libraries, music hall and art gallery was a wholly different matter, and I rejoice to hear your society's opinion that this came from the influence of strong temporary excitement.

It were indeed pitiable if the wage-earners, for whom these were chiefly intended, should be permanently prejudiced against them by any shortcomings of the donor, however grievous; for, sadly as he may all his efforts to live worthily and do his duty—and no one, alas, knows as well as himself how far he falls short of his own ideal—yet his gifts to Pittsburgh must ever remain stainless, and work good continually and never evil.

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

I hope, therefore, that your action may bring my fellow workmen (for I have a right to use this title) to see that fair play requires them to separate the donor and his many faults from libraries and music hall and art gallery, which have none. If they will only do this I will gladly risk their some day expunging the votes of censure passed upon me personally.

The importance of the coming art gallery grows in my estimation every day. I spend in Italy and I must express my gratification that we have the Art Society to spread its benign influence among the people.

Assuring its members not only of my enthusiastic co-operation in all its work, but that the subject in which I take the greatest interest to-day is the completion and successful inauguration of the structures at Pittsburgh in which your society is to find a home, and with renewed thanks, I am yours sincerely,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except local snows in the lake regions; southerly, shifting to northerly, winds; colder in northwest portions of Ohio.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 40 1 p. m. 48

9 a. m. 42 3 p. m. 45

12 m. 47 Weather—Cloudy.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 39 1 p. m. 42

9 a. m. 40 3 p. m. 45

12 m. 41 Weather—Cloudy.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Harry Houser, a Trusted Postoffice
Employee, Arrested.

A DECIDED SENSATION CREATED.

Everybody who knew the Accused Trusted him, and the Charge against him Startles the Community—He is Arraigned on Cases by the United States Authorities as well as on a State Case, and Confesses.

This entire community was startled and grieved last evening when it was noised abroad that Harry Houser, a trusted employee of the Wheeling post-office had been arrested on charges of rifling the mails, stealing stamps, and of grand larceny.

The early reports were rather indistinct but sensational enough to amaze everybody, and thorough inquiry showed that the facts bore out the most sensational features of these statements.

Houser was first arrested at his house on Fourteenth street at a late hour Saturday night, by Deputy U. S. Marshal George W. Robinson, on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Campbell, on affidavit of Postmaster Cowden. The complaint was made under two sections of the Revised Statutes, one concerning the removal of mail matter from the mails, and the other for stealing government property, the property stolen, so far as known, being stamps.

At the same time a warrant was issued for a thorough examination of Houser's house.

HIS HOUSE SEARCHED.

Postmaster Cowden, Chief Clerk Shellhase and Commissioner Campbell accompanied Deputy Marshal Robinson when, at a late hour, he went to Houser's residence. Harry was already in bed, and when the bell rang he came to the front door in his night clothes, and let in his unexpected callers. While intentionally the call was made at a time to surprise him, he betrayed no special uneasiness.

Deputy Robinson said: "Harry, I am very sorry to have to do what it is my duty to do, but I have a warrant for your arrest, and also a search warrant to search your house."

Houser said: "Gentlemen, I am certainly at loss to know what this is all about, but you are at liberty to make any search you want to."

He accompanied the Deputy Marshal and the Commissioner upstairs, while Messrs. Cowden and Shellhase remained below.

The search was for a time unfruitful so far as its main object was concerned, but large number of packages of handkerchiefs, shoes, hats, cigars, lead pencils and other things were found, and enclosed in many of the boxes were sums of money.

Money was also found in several manila envelopes in a desk, the sums in each ranging from \$52 to \$200. A large cigar box was found which was

HALF FULL OF COIN.

This Houser's wife said was her own, and it was not disturbed. In another place a sum of money and some pass books and cards, together with three Pan Handle railway mileage books.

Harry said the money belonged to the Wheeling Lodge of Elks, of which he was secretary, the members therefore paying him their dues. He claimed also that one of the mileage books was the property of the Elks, and that the other two had been bought by advice of a friend, as he got them at one cent a mile and thought he could make money on them. Nothing in this drawer was disturbed, but last evening when Captain Robinson returned to the house on another mission two of the mileage books were not there, nor was the cigar box with the coin in it to be found.

Houser at first was disposed to deny everything and profess utter ignorance of the offenses alleged against him. At length, however, after the search was completed and a large amount of money found concealed in various places, together with some letters taken from the mail, he broke down and made

A PARTIAL CONFESSION.

There had long been suspicion of Houser, for the reason that there was a mysterious shortage of stamps. This shortage amounted in all to a few cents over \$1,000. There also has been a continuous complaint of missing mail matter, letters usually containing money being frequently stolen.

Houser turned over to the officers \$905, within a little over \$100 of the full amount of the known shortage. He said at the same time that this was all money obtained by him from the sale of stamps. He denied having stolen any letters, and explained the presence of three interesting ones found concealed under a desk in his room by saying they were all sent to him and sealed in envelopes. This explanation was not credited by anybody for a minute.

Mrs. Koester, the unfortunate man's mother-in-law, furnished bail in the sum of \$1,000, and he was allowed to remain at his home. The officers brought all compromising articles found in the house to the postoffice, where they were left in the safe. A large number of packages of goods of various sorts were left in the house, however. The deputy marshal and commissioner were scrupulously careful not to touch anything not coming within the line of the search warrant.

ANOTHER ARREST.

This arrest and search were kept very quiet all day yesterday. Nobody outside of the official circles knew of the occurrence, except those whom circumstances made it necessary to consult. In discussing the presence of a character which it did not come within their province to examine, the officers came to the conclusion that it was their plain duty to expose the situation to the state authorities. Three notion houses were visited hunting for a clue to where the goods were from, and finally a member of the firm of John S. Naylor & Co. recognized several of the packages as theirs.

Mr. L. A. Lallance, of that firm, yesterday afternoon went before Justice of the Peace William H. Caldwell and swore out a warrant for Houser's arrest on a state charge of grand larceny, and also a search warrant for his house.

These were put in the hands of Con-

stable Alonzo St. Myers, who, accompanied by Capt. Robinson, visited the house, and made a thorough search.

Among the things found were thirteen boxes of fine cigars, six or eight boxes of fine handkerchiefs, a package or two of lead pencils, two or three hats, from Dinger's and Bouter's, a number of pairs of fine shoes, men's and women's, bottles of fine perfumery, fine soap, fountain pens, brushes and a great many other things of value, but so far as anybody could see, of no earthly use to him.

The original charge sworn to by Mr. Lallance, accused him of stealing seventy-five gross of pens and seventy-five gross of pearl buttons, these goods having been missed by the firm under circumstances which led to suspicion of Houser. These goods were not found in the house, however.

ARRAIGNED AGAIN.

Mrs. Houser, the prisoner's mother, accompanied him to Squire Caldwell's office. It was explained that his wife was sick.

At the office Mr. Joseph Bell, of the Logan Drug Company, Mr. Lallance, Mr. McCammon and others identified goods. The cigars, hats, shoes and many other articles still remain unidentified.

Mrs. Houser, the mother, deposited with Hon. G. W. Atkinson certificates of deposit for \$500, and indemnified by this deposit, Capt. G. W. Robinson became surety on Houser's bail bond for that amount.

Hon. G. W. Atkinson had been employed as the prisoner's counsel in the meantime, and he waived a preliminary examination and the bail was made to read forfeitable if he did not appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of Ohio county, to answer to an indictment to be found by the grand jury.

The case before U. S. Commissioner Campbell was set for a preliminary examination at 10 a. m. today. Mr. Atkinson told an INTELLIGENCER reporter last night that the preliminary hearing would be waived and bail given for appearance at the U. S. court to answer to the finding of the grand jury. Commissioner Campbell said, however, that he might feel obliged to hear a part of the evidence, to make up his mind whether the bail ought not to be increased to a larger sum than \$1,000.

THE PRISONER SEEN.

In the office of Justice Caldwell last night an INTELLIGENCER reporter talked to Mr. Houser and his counsel. Houser had little to say. His only attempt at excuse or palliation has been, "I don't know what made me do it."

Mr. Atkinson said: "We want all these goods identified and claimed. Harry wants to make restitution of everything he has taken so far as it can be done."

The surprise and mystification of everybody who heard of Houser's downfall was complete. He was much liked everywhere, was trusted by everybody to an unusual extent, and had the confidence and regard of the community. If he had an enemy anywhere it was never known.

So high was the esteem in which he was held that it was at once suggested upon his arrest that he was a kleptomaniac. The circumstances of the case, the lack of motive, the unreasonable character of the thefts, the fact that all the proceeds were hoarded, tend to substantiate this theory.

Mr. Houser was one of the Republican aspirants for the majority nomination at Saturday's primaries, and carried a very respectable support, carrying the First ward. This fact was the first to be commented on in connection with the sad end of his business career in Wheeling.

He was, as already stated, a leading Elk, and as secretary of the local lodge it was his duty to collect the dues of its members. These were turned over to the treasurer at each meeting, however, and it is thought he has not kept any money belonging to the lodge.

He was also high in the order of Knights of Pythias, and as a member of the A. O. U. W. was popular and prominent.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

The first thing that centered and crystallized the rather vague suspicion on Harry Houser occurred on Saturday. Several traps were set by the postoffice authorities for him, but he evaded them all.

On Saturday Lieutenant Walter Terrill, of the city police force, who had been asked by Otho Heiskell, who runs the McClure and Windsor hotel newsstands, to investigate and find who was robbing his cigar cases, was concealed beneath the counter at the Hotel Windsor when Houser, who was suspected, came in to collect the mail. Mr. Heiskell made an excuse and left the stand, and Houser reached in the case and extracted nineteen Garcia cigars.

When he started out Terrill called him back and Heiskell confronted him. He accused him of stealing in all at divers times \$40 worth of cigars, and demanded that he pay him \$40 to cover the loss and \$10 to be paid to the officer, on pain of exposure. Houser paid him the \$50.

This money Harry told Captain Robinson was part of that obtained by him from the sale of stamps, but he afterwards made affidavit for Mr. Heiskell that it was his own money, earned otherwise.

There are reports that several people in town bought stamps at less than the legal rates, from Houser. If so they also can be indicted, as this is an offense against the law.

The way he worked the stamp racket was to receive orders from people on his boat for so many, and deliver them on the next trip. How he managed to steal in such a wholesale way can only be conjectured.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Fire in Brooklyn yesterday destroyed the wholesale grocery of Wm. B. Jorgans and three tenements, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland is determinedly opposed to the election of Murphy to the United States senate from New York.

Sir Richard Owen, of England, is dead. He was one of the world's foremost specialists in comparative anatomy.

It is said in Catholic circles that the title of "Mgr." will be conferred on Dr. Burtwell and Father Ducey.

Mr. O'Connell, who came to America with Mgr. Satolli, has sailed for Rome.

A dull week in Congress is expected.

ST. CLAIR A CANDIDATE

For United States Senate Despite
Assertions to the Contrary.

A LITTLE OF THE INSIDE HISTORY

Of the Speakership Contest of Last Winter—Mr. Wilson Might Have Been Speaker, But for the Fayette Statesman's Work—The Scramble Among Hungry Democrats for Offices Has Begun in Earnest. West Virginia Patriots and their Lists of What They Want.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—There is much quiet talk in Washington over the news from Chicago concerning General St. Clair, the Wheeling Register and the World's Fair printing concession. Of course everybody understands that the mere printing concession is but one link in a long chain of more or less interesting doings. St. Clair is pretty well known in Washington; so are his political proclivities and ambitions. During the fight over the congressional appropriation for the fair he had headquarters here, and he was likewise on hand during the speakership fight a year ago. It was during that heated contest that he gave the first notice to the public of his senatorial aspirations, and he did it by proceeding to oppose Mr. Wilson tooth and nail for speaker. The incidents of the fight are not now worth recalling; it is enough to report that Mr. Wilson was very much "in it" as a compromise candidate until General St. Clair made it evident that there was an active faction of the West Virginia Democracy which did not care to see further honors heaped upon the representative from the Second district at that particular time; and the compromise did not materialize.

ST. CLAIR A CANDIDATE.

If Mr. Wilson had been elected speaker he would have completely overshadowed the World's Fair boom in the senatorial race, and the latter did not propose to take any chances. As a simple representative Mr. Wilson was sufficiently prominent in his delegation. The West Virginia quartette in the lower house sizes up as about equal to two average representatives—Mr. Wilson makes about one and a half and the other three make up the remaining half. St. Clair is a hustler, but he could not overcome a handicap like that. Well, to make a long story short, he was much encouraged over his success, and has since been devoting all his spare time toward effecting a combination which will surely secure for himself the toga now worn by Senator Kenna. For, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, Mr. Kenna will never again be able to undergo the strain incident to a senatorial fight in West Virginia, even supposing he could get the necessary party support. It is doubtful if the senator can resume his duties here during the remainder of his term. As long as he keeps perfectly quiet he is reasonably comfortable, but the least exertion or excitement brings on the heart trouble which has so nearly proved fatal on several occasions. This is as well understood by the members of the West Virginia delegation as is the rivalry between St. Clair and Wilson, but, as a matter of course, nobody knows anything about either for publication.

NEITHER HAS A SHOW.

Now comes the Chicago story with St. Clair's explanation and the Register's denial, and an investigation in prospect. It may not be the second, or the seventeenth, chapter in a continuous history; but it is the next one furnished for publication, and it is liable to bring to light others of interest in due time. In the meantime, an observing West Virginia Democrat now in this city, said to your correspondent recently: "This little circus between Wilson and St. Clair amuses me. Neither one of them will get to be senator. If Kenna serves out his term Mr. Camden will almost certainly succeed him. If Kenna should die during the remainder of Governor Fleming's term the governor would appoint O'Condon; if during Governor MacCorkle's term, Joe Chilton would certainly be appointed."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR SPOILS.

The fight for the spoils goes merrily on. If anyone thinks West Virginia is not represented he should take a trip through the downtown hotels any evening in the week. They are overflowing with West Virginians whose stereotyped greeting to one another is "What do you want?" Each man has a petition and a list of desirable places. In most of the petitions a blank is left where the title of the office desired can be filled in after sufficient signatures have been obtained. Thus far one county in the state, Logan, has not openly made known its wishes; but a gentleman just in from that section is authority for the statement that two men will be down with their petitions inside of the next week. If there is any Democrat left in the state who wants an office it behooves him to telegraph ahead for quarters and follow in person as quickly as possible, for desirable ground is being rapidly preempted.

BULL FIGHTING STILL POPULAR.

Some Figures on the Sport for the Past Year in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Judging by the following summary of the present year's bull ring record in Spain, the sport is certainly not falling in popularity. The number of first class bull fights in important cities has been 289, the bulls killed being 1,504. There have also been 307 fights of young bulls, "novillos," in which 1,407 were slaughtered. Two men, picadors, were killed, and of the espadas and banderillos sixteen were more or less seriously wounded. In each course from six to eight bulls are done to death, but recently in Madrid a fight extended two days, in which eighteen were finished off.

Many of the enthusiasts judge the merit of the fight by the number of the horses slain, on some days fourteen or even more are gored to death by the long horns of the Spanish bulls. The bull ring in Madrid holds 15,000 spectators, who are still apparently delighted with the spectacle in which blood flows plentifully aged or unsound horses are disemboweled on the sandy arena.